

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1917.—Copyright, 1917, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

FIVE MORE TAKEN IN DRUG ROUNDUP

Another Prosperous Physician,
Dr. Howard James, Caught
in Narcotic Net.

HUGE PROFITS ALLEGED
Disburers of Heroin and Co-
caine Said to Make as
Much as \$200 a Day.

Another prosperous physician was arrested in the Federal drive against illicit drug sellers last night, together with a druggist with whom he is alleged to have been in collusion.

The prisoners, Dr. Howard James, 110 West Fortieth street, and George P. Phillips, proprietor of a drug store in Fifth avenue between Fifth and Sixth streets, were held over night in the West Forty-seventh street police station on a charge of conspiracy to engage in illegal traffic in heroin, morphine and cocaine. They will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock tomorrow morning.

The arrest of Dr. Edwin B. Gardner, an optician, physician on Thursday marked the opening of the crusade. The seizure of James and Phillips is said to be merely the second step.

Dr. James's office was raided by Agent Richard Vance of Col. Nutt's staff early in the evening, when quite a number of patients were on the premises. According to the officers, the doctor's practice was made up principally of drug addicts, who obtained from him prescriptions which they had filled at Phillips's drug store. Vance went to this place later and seized a quantity of opium, heroin and cocaine, which he thought to be many times what any law-abiding druggist would require.

United States Attorney Edwin M. Stanton was communicated with as soon as the arrests were made and arrived on the scene in an automobile within a few minutes. Beginning immediately the work of gathering evidence. Mr. Stanton took possession of Dr. James's office and remained there for several hours questioning the persons who called and taking their names.

The prisoners are alleged to have been making more than \$200 a day, which they are said to have divided between them.

Internal Revenue Officers Yaselli, Allen and Mattingly also arrested three alleged drug vendors at Prince street and the Bowery. They waited outside a small restaurant while a Government "stool pigeon" dickered for the purchase of heroin inside.

When he left the place with three men, the informant tapped the sidewalk with his cane, thereby signaling to the officers that he had purchased some drug from his companions.

The prisoners who gave their names as Michael Scheer, Abraham Moskowitz and Jacob Alberts, were all found to be ex-convicts and were held by United States Commissioner Hitchcock in \$5,000 bail each.

They were charged with having agreed to sell \$10,000 worth of heroin in small quantities, the first installment of which was to be made on August 15th.

The money paid the men to throw it away, but they were unsuccessful in their attempts to do so.

SHORT CIRCUIT STOPS 'L' AND SURFACE CARS

Manhattan and Bronx Experience
Most Complete Tieup.

A short circuit in the power station at Seventy-fourth street and the East River yesterday, shortly before noon, caused one of the most complete traffic blockades Manhattan and The Bronx ever experienced.

Elevated service stopped short. Every train on the Second, Third, Sixth and Ninth avenue overhead lines was stalled for nine minutes at the intersection of the East River street sub-station, where the cars were jammed together as they were impounded in the cars between stations on curves and on the Harlem River bridges. An unusual number of cars were stalled on the bridge and the added to the uneasiness of the passengers.

No sooner was the short circuit misapprehended than the cable leading to the East River street sub-station burned out because of the overload it carried due to the short circuit. This halted every surface car in the lower end of the city, with the exception of the Third Avenue line. The latter cars were delayed for upward of an hour.

The first mishap occurred when Rudolph Steigler, an officer in the power house, came in contact with a bus on the big switchboard and threw out the main circuit of 11,000 volts. He was hurried about fifty feet and badly burned. That it was a short circuit was proved to those who saw his body go hurtling across the power house floor. He was taken to Flower Hospital by Dr. Hamilton and will recover.

Traffic in lower Broadway was snarled up when the surface cars halted, many of them stopping on crossings, shutting off the traffic in both directions. Transients to the Sixth and Ninth avenue elevated lines were given to the stranded passengers and many of them continued their journey by the overhead routes.

PICKE HELD IN JAIL.

German Steamship Auditor to
Await Orders From Washington.

Heinrich S. Pickel, auditor of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, who was seized as an undesirable alien, will be kept in the Raymond Street Jail in Brooklyn until the United States Attorney-General wires Marshal Power what disposition to make of him.

The Marshal has placed all the facts in his possession before the Attorney-General. According to the Marshal, Pickel may be interned on Ellis Island or released under bond.

Pickel, who lives near Fort Wadsworth in Staten Island, was taken into custody Friday night. Marshal Power would not say whether Pickel had been arrested on a charge of spying on outgoing vessels or for having received secret information from the German Embassy there taken over by the United States.

He was arrested under the President's proclamation, said Mr. Power. He admitted that a search was far from his home and an examination of papers found there were not incriminating. Pickel, who is known to be a German friend of Capt. Koenig of the German submarine Deutschland, has no permit allowing him to approach within half a mile of docks and berths on Staten Island.

U. S. BOY SCOUTS DEMONSTRATE USE OF GAS MASKS.



A detachment of United States Boy Scouts made a demonstration in Union Square Park yesterday afternoon of the use of gas masks, field telephones, field signaling, throwing hand grenades, outpost scouting, rescue work, first aid, field scouting and the manual of arms. There were forty of the boys under command of Scout General L. W. Amerman.

\$150,000 REAPED IN BOX GAME FRAUD

Two Men Accused of Victimizing
Scores by Golden
Trick.

A new version of the gold brick game, which the police assert has netted its authors upward of \$150,000, was barred by the detectives of the Fourth branch yesterday when they arrested Isadore Jaffe, a jeweler of 44 Clinton street, and Joseph Bleck, a salesman, of 106 Delancey street.

A number of persons who said they had been victimized made a rush at the prisoners when they faced them in the detective bureau, and only prompt work by the police prevented the infuriated men from wreaking their vengeance on the trembling pair.

According to Capt. McKenna more than fifty persons in New York were swindled by the two prisoners. Victims also have been heard from in Brooklyn, Cleveland, Newark, Hoboken and Milwaukee and complaints are still pouring in.

The same, McKenna said, was worked in this way: Jaffe and Bleck, each carrying a little wooden box, would enter a tailor shop and ask to have a button sewed on a coat. While talking to the tailor they would open one of the boxes and show a glittering collection of gold bars and gold nuggets. They would explain that they had just come from Mexico and smuggled the gold over the border, in consequence they paying no duty. They were anxious to dispose of the gold, they said, but did not know how to go about it. They added they would pay a liberal commission if the tailor would act as a broker in the transaction. They also agreed to have any jewelry called in to apply the alibi test to the bars and nuggets.

Few if any of the tailors failed to rise to the bait, although all insisted that the gold be tested, which was done. Then the strangers would insist that the tailor put up cash security for the gold left in his possession and many of them readily agreed. A lightning shift was then made by the owners of the gold and when the tailor opened his box following the departure of his visitors he would find that it contained pure and unadulterated brass instead of the gold he had had tested.

Among the victims who appeared at the Fourth branch and the amount of their losses were the following:

Joseph Goldberg, 353 Manhattan street, \$1,000.

Morris Herman, 353 West 127th street, \$1,000.

Ruben Engel, 854 West 181st street, \$1,000.

Abraham Fuhr, 242 East 112th street, \$1,000.

Joseph Taranek, 167 West End avenue, \$2,000.

Anthony J. Grathack, 167 West End avenue, \$1,000.

Ruben Schellen, 1566 Park avenue, \$1,000.

Julius Kalster, 815 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, \$500 in cash and \$500 in jewelry.

The men were arrested at Delancey and Clinton streets by Detectives Hagan, Safford and McGowan.

GIFTS MAY BE SENT DIRECT.

Daniels Rules Navy League Shall
Not Forward Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Secretary Daniels announced today that women knitting woolen clothing and making their comforts for sailors may forward them direct through the Bureau of Supplies of the navy, inasmuch as they no longer will be accepted by the Navy Department when presented through the agency of the Navy League.

Mr. Daniels yesterday ruled that there could be no recognition of the Navy League whatever, in view of the controversy arising over the league's charges that it had suppressed reports which should have been made public.

Heavy Profits Tax Near Passage.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Aug. 18.—The House of Representatives has passed on second reading the wartime profits tax amendment bill, which provides for a tax of 50 per cent for the year ended with June of 1916, and 75 per cent thereafter.

ROCKEFELLER WAR RELIEF \$9,000,000

Foundation Since Jan. 1 Ex-
pended \$6,426,872.

Since January of this year the Rockefeller Foundation has expended \$6,426,872 for war relief. This announcement was contained yesterday in a four page printed summary of the relief work issued at the Foundation's headquarters, 61 Broadway.

From the commencement of the war to December 31, 1916, the Foundation had expended \$2,568,630, which is exclusive of appropriations for war relief activities in Poland and elsewhere which were not completed because of changing conditions in the conduct of the war. The total amount of money given by the Foundation for all war relief purposes has now exceeded \$9,000,000.

Since January the \$6,426,872 have been devoted to the following purposes:

First, provision for making the American army training camps positive factors for good in the lives of the men in training; second, provision for research and demonstrations in the field of surgery and medicine; third, humanitarian work in this country and abroad.

The report issued yesterday says that the war relief appropriations since the first of the year were made under three classifications, viz: Agencies working in and about the training camps for American soldiers, medical work and humanitarian work.

\$9,000 ALIMONY CUT AND WIFE CRITICISED

Referee Scores Mrs. Marguerite
E. Sprague, Charging Her
With Extravagance.

In reducing the yearly alimony of \$9,000 to be paid to Mrs. Marguerite E. Sprague by her divorced husband, Dr. Shirley E. Sprague, a wealthy general practitioner, by more than one-half, Malcolm Sundheimer, the referee, who filed his report in the Supreme Court yesterday, took occasion to score the wife for her extravagance and her objections to sending her husband to the City College.

When Dr. Sprague urged this institution as the place for the collegiate education of his son, Philip, 19, and Harry, 15, his wife, according to the referee, asserted that it was inconsistent with the social position of the family and the professional status of Dr. Sprague to put the boys in an institution of the quasi-charitable nature of the City College.

"I believe it essential to the education of these children, who are approaching manhood," the referee says, "that they should start their careers with the advantage of a sound democratic foundation on which to build. The public school system in the city of New York, despite the constructive criticisms constantly urged for its further improvement, compares favorably from an educational standpoint with the best of our private schools."

The referee was appointed to take testimony and determine how much of the \$9,000 alimony awarded to Mrs. Sprague should be continued, as she has finally obtained her decree. After stating that she had earned nearly \$24,000 annually and had \$10,000 remaining each year with which to pay alimony after her necessary expenses have been defrayed, the referee holds that the sum should be reduced to \$4,500 and that \$2,600 a sample for the needs of the wife.

He bases this curtailment of her income on the ground of her extravagance. He says that before leaving her husband's home at 57 West Fifty-sixth street she entertained extensively with dinner and dances. The referee points to a list of seventeen pawn tickets for articles of jewelry pledged by Mrs. Sprague which her husband had to redeem. Moreover, the reports state that she ran up large bills at department stores, although the physician law supplied her with funds for shopping, and discounted her note for \$1,000, unknown to her husband, who paid it at maturity.

SHELL PLANT FIRE TAKES MANY LIVES

Overheating of Machinery in
Canadian Factory Blamed
for Explosions.

RICHAUD, QUE., Aug. 18.—From seventeen to twenty-five persons were killed and the large plant of Curtis & Harvey, Ltd., explosives manufacturers, was wrecked by a series of fifteen explosions in the works this morning. Forty dwellings in Richaud, a suburb, were blown down and several farmhouses in the neighborhood caught fire.

Overheating of machinery in the nitric acid building is believed to have caused the first explosion, at about 9 o'clock. The flames leaped through the structure, and there was a second explosion a few minutes after the first. "Overheating of intervals of less than five minutes the explosions continued for more than an hour."

Probably 300 men and women were working in the section of the plant where the first explosion took place, and for a few seconds thousands of workers were in the danger zone. An early estimate placed the number of killed at nearly 25, but the final figures are not known to have been comparatively few. The victims were buried beneath the ruins of the wrecked buildings.

The burning area covered five square miles and 5,000 persons were employed. The loss in damage to buildings and stock will reach well up into millions.

The explosions were heard twenty miles. The entire neighborhood within a radius of ten or twelve miles was shaken as by an earthquake, and the white countryside was covered with a dense copper colored smoke. The village of Richaud, which suffered heavily, was populated largely by employees of the plant. Residents of this town are commiserating the homeless workers tonight.

For several hours all telegraphic and telephone communication between Richaud and the outside world was cut off and traffic on the Canadian Pacific railway, Ottawa-Montreal line, which passes close to the plant, was suspended.

A relief train bearing a large party of surgeons and nurses arrived here at noon. Owing to the intense heat and the burning ruins the rescuers were unable to approach until long after the fire had been brought under control. When the wounded could be extricated the relief forces performed effective service.

Hundreds of the workers rushed into the open country when the first explosion occurred and many did not return until tonight. Two farm houses were within a mile from the plant were blown down.

Richaud is a village in Vaudeville county, Quebec, on the Riviere Chaudiere, forty-five miles southwest of Montreal. Its population prior to the start of the war was about 1,000 persons. Many recruits for service in Europe came from this place.

RELIEF COMMITTEE MOVES.

Big shipment to French Hospitals
to Be Made.

The headquarters of the Vacation War Relief Committee are to be moved next week from the Old Colony Club, recently sold, to 20 West Twenty-third street. The work this organization is doing will be interrupted temporarily because of the large volume of material to be moved.

CENSUS OF NURSES IN NATION STARTED

Hospitals and Other Institu-
tions Handicapped by Short-
age Due to War.

VOLUNTEERS ARE SOUGHT

National Defence Council
Committee Work Is Aided
by \$5,000 Gift.

Ever since the United States entered the world war there has been a shortage of trained nurses in New York and all the other large cities of the country. Hospitals, municipalities, charitable organizations and private sanitariums have been badly handicapped.

The committee on nursing of the general medical board of the Council of National Defence, quick to realize that this shortage will become even more acute with augmented military operations by the United States, is endeavoring to meet the emergency. The committee has started a propaganda in cooperation with all the associations and national organizations throughout the country that have to do with professional nurses and a round up of the usable supply is hoped to be made through these mediums.

The following associations and individuals have been enrolled in the work and each has agreed to serve:

The American Nurses Association, Anne W. Goodrich, president; the League of Nursing Education, Lillian S. Claxton, president; and the National Organization of Public Health Nursing, Mary Board, president. In addition to these there are, as members of the committee, Jane A. Delano, chairman of the national committee on Red Cross Nursing Service; Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Federal Children's Bureau; Lillian D. Wald, Dr. William H. Welch, Dr. Winford S. Smith, superintendent of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore; Dr. S. S. Goldwater, superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital; Dr. Herman Riggs, State Commissioner of Health; Dr. A. W. Cline, Dr. J. H. Crandall, secretary of the National Organization of Nursing and Health; and Miss M. A. Nutting, director of the Department of Nursing and Health of Teachers College, Columbia University, who is chairman of the committee.

National Census of Nurses.

The committee has already undertaken a national census of nurses, through which it is hoped to learn the number of both trained and untrained nurses and those with special training and experience in such fields as administration, teaching, public health and preventive work, industrial nursing, etc. This census is being obtained by the American Nurses Association, working through its State associations. With this information available it will be possible to find an effective way to utilize for service the nurses whose changes in the various ways and places in which they can be most useful.

The most important objective of the committee is to secure a prompt and accurate knowledge of the needs of the American army and navy, and to make heavy drafts upon the nursing forces of the country. To meet the needs of the army and navy at the same time to have sufficient nurses to care adequately for the sick within the United States and to make provision for the needs of the civilian population in the future, it is regarded as necessary to continually replenish the sources from which trained and skilled nurses are drawn.

The committee reports that those who have first responded to the call for service contain a heavy proportion of trained nurses, executives, teachers and public health workers and these should be replaced largely through the colleges for women, through which it is hoped to interest a considerable body of college-bred girls in the nursing profession. To meet the needs of the army and navy, thus enabling them to fill the vacancies which have been created by the national emergency.

Institutions Cooperating.

Similar efforts are being made extensively among graduates of high schools and colleges, and in the United States. The physicians of the country, no less than the hospitals, are actively cooperating to accomplish the end sought. A good many of the leading hospitals of the country have undertaken to enlarge their training schools and to supplement their teaching forces to meet the need.

The committee is conducting an extensive educational campaign with the object of inducing as many women as may be fitted for the work to take up the career of nursing and to further the efforts of the army and navy to solve the various problems of nursing arising during the period of the war.

The chairman of the committee, Mrs. Nutting, recently, in a statement to nurses and principals of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Training School, yesterday announced that the plans of the committee to meet the emergency created by a gift of \$5,000 from Mrs. Felix M. Warburg.

OKLAHOMA RESISTERS HELD.

Seventy-three Alleged Rioters Are
Bound Over.

McALLISTER, Okla., Aug. 18.—Seventy-three alleged rioters, charged with the destruction of the Federal Grand Jury in bonds as exorbitant as half a million dollars, at the completion of their preliminary hearings before United States Commissioner R. P. McMillen here late today.

Will Hobler, the Government's chief witness, testified that H. Spencer, alleged organizer of the Workers' Class Union, advised his fellow members that they could "beat the army draft with the match."

Abraham Lincoln said the most dangerous weapon in the world is a match. There still are plenty of matches left," Hobler swore Spencer had told the men.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS BROOKLYN

THE WEATHER FORECAST Tomorrow, Fair.
Store Closes 5 A. M. Closes 5 P. M. Daily, Saturday at Noon. Private Subway Entrance, Hoyt Street.

Men's Seamless Cotton Socks 12 1/2c. Pr. Fast black and colors, with double heels and toes. Men's Cotton Underwear 39c. Fine white gauze, cotton, short sleeve or sleeveless shirts, knee or ankle drawers, with slight imperfections. Also Poroknit white shirts, with short sleeve and crew neck drawers. Seconds of the regular side quality.

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